of the ovules. Instead of being suspended from the summit of the cells they seemed, in the youngest state, to be fixed to the lower part of the cell, and to be somewhat ascending. The plant is not described in the Botanical Report of the Expedition, but was laid aside for future study and not taken up again until lately. In order to obtain the opinion of the highest authority in Euphorbiaceæ, my friend Dr. Gray sent a specimen of the plant to Dr. J. Müller, of Geneva, the author of several works on the Natural Order and of the elaborate monograph on the same in the Prodromus of De Candolle. His answer is contained in the accompanying extract from a letter to Dr. Gray, dated January 7th, 1873.

"The fragment of the new Arkansas Phyllanthus is curious as "an intermediate form between hanging and ascending ovules. "The ovules appear ascending because their micropylar part is "more elongated than usual, or the rhapheal part shorter compared "with the micropylar (the rhaphe is distinct), but the whole ovule "is fixed, in the young state, much nearer the middle than the "base. All this does not change the character of the order quoad "direction of micropyle and radicula, but it requires a modification "of the terms upon form and attachment of ovules: *Ovules hang-* "*ing and anatropal or laterally fixed and hemianatropal.*"

16.—New or Little-known Ferns from the United States.—No. I.

1. Asplenium Bradleyi, n.sp.—Mature plant 8-10 inches high; root-stock short, covered with narrow acuminate fuscous-black scales; stipes tufted, slender, ebeneous, as in the lower half or two thirds of the rachis; fronds membranaceous, oblong-lanceolate, varying to linear-oblong, the largest ones 5-7 inches long, and 1½-2 broad, pinnate; pinnæ rather numerous (8-12 pairs), the lower ones more distant than the median ones, and of similar size, all short-stalked, oblong-ovate, obtuse or acutish, more or less incised, in the largest pinnatifid with oblong lobes which are toothed at the apex, in the smallest deltoid-ovate, slightly toothed; fruit-dots short, near the costules; indusium delicate.—Top of Walden's Ridge, Cumberland, Mts, near Coal Creek, East Tennessee, *Prof. F. H. Bradley.* Professor Bradley has favored me with a large suite of specimens of this Fern, which in some of its more compound forms is related to *A. montanum*, from which it differs in its larger size, more membranaceous texture, narrower outline of the fronds, and shorter stalked pinnæ. Some of the denser specimens also resemble somewhat *A. lanceolatum* of Europe.

2. Pellæa Ornithopus, Hooker.—Mr. Thomas Moore has lately in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* described a form of this species under the name of *Platyloma brachypterum.* This form is described as being only bi-pinnate, very strict and dense in habit, and with longer pinnules than are usually seen in *P. Ornithopus.* The very large series of specimens sent me in 1869 by Mr. Bolander, and lately again, to be distributed in Kellogg and Harford's collection (as No. 1169), enable me to show a complete graduation into the ordinary form of P. Ornithopus, of which, however, this plant may be recognized as a variety under Mr. Moore's name, *brachypterum.*

3. Pellæa Wrightiana, Hooker.—Mr. Baker has, I think, very properly united this with *P. longimucronata*, but one of Sir. Wm. Hooker's names must be kept for the species, for there is a *Pellœa mucronata* of Fée, a simple pinnate species from Mexico, which antedates the same name as applied to the New Mexican species in the Botany of the Mexican Boundary. Mr. T. S. Brandegee, of Canon City, Colorado, has recently sent excellent specimens of *P. Wrightiana.*

4. Notholæna Newberryi, n. sp.—Stems tufted, 3-5 inches long, slender, nearly black, when young whitish-tomentose, at length nearly smooth; fronds as long as the stipes, lanceolate-oblong, covered with a dense whitish tomentum of slender entangled hairs, most densely beneath, tri-quadripinnate; ultimate pinnules roundish-obovate, very closely placed, $\frac{1}{3}$-$\frac{1}{2}$ a line broad, entire or slightly crenate; sporangia rather large, at length apparent in the mass of tomentum.—San Diego, California, *Dr. Newberry, Prof. Wood.* Abundant in the Temescal range, Southern Cal., *Prof Brewer.* This Fern I have had for many years, and at first supposed it to be *Cheilanthes tomentosa*, then a whiter form of *Ch. Eatoni*, and then a new species of Cheilanthes. On careful examination, however, I find no trace of involucre, even on fruiting specimens. The plant very much resembles small specimens of the Ferns just referred to, but is whiter, and much more heavily covered with tomentum. In Notholæna it comes nearest to *N. mollis*, Kze, from South America, but is much more delicate, and differs in many other important respects. D. C. Eaton.

New Haven, Feb. 22, 1873.

18. Mistletoe.—I was interested in Mr. Hall's article on the mistletoe. The American species of this plant, *Phoradendron flavescens*, grows also on apple-trees. I have not met with it north of New Jersey, and have seen it there only on the *Nyssa multiflora.* But in Bourbon County, Kentucky, I have seen it on the oak (*Q. macrocarpon*) *Gleditschia*, *Æsculus glabra*, and the apple, also on *Robinia.* I have been taught that its place was on the oak; again, on ancient pines; imagine then my surprise at this abnormal conduct! O. R. Willis.

19. Apocynum androsæmifolium.—This plant grows in great abundance, in my neighborhood, in neglected fence corners, and upon the edges of copses. It flowers every year profusely, but I have never yet seen it in fruit, nor has my gardener, an intelligent and competent botanist, who has carefully searched for a fruiting specimen for twenty years. A. C. Greene.

Frostburg, Md.

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The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½ P.M.